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# The China Weekly REVIEW

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## U.S. AMBASSADOR REMAINS AT NANKING—ON A GUNBOAT!

ACCORDING to a telegram from Admiral Edward Marquart, commander of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol, stationed at Nanking, the U. S. Gunboats "Luzon" and "Guam" are still at Nanking—presumably, but not mentioned in the telegram, with the American Ambassador and staff aboard. This telegram, received by Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, on Tuesday evening of this week, constituted the first definite information to be received in Shanghai as to the exact whereabouts of the American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson.

Late on the previous day (Sept. 20) the U. S. Marine Headquarters in Shanghai released to the press a copy of a communication which Admiral Yarnell had sent to Admiral K. Hasegawa, Commander of the Japanese Fleet, wherein the American naval commander had rejected the Japanese Admiral's "advice" that the American boats at Nanking should be moved upstream because of the threatened Japanese air-bombing of the Chinese Capital. Admiral Yarnell informed the Japanese naval officer of the exact location of the two U. S. Gunboats and stated that they would not be moved "as long as the United States Embassy and any other United States nationals remain in Nanking." He stated further that the American ships carried American flags displayed horizontally on their top decks and in consequence requested the Japanese to warn their air force to avoid dropping bombs in the vicinity of the boats. The Japanese Admiral was also asked to issue a similar warning to Japanese army planes which "might be bombing in the vicinity."

Whether sufficient time had elapsed for the American Ambassador to receive a copy of Admiral Yarnell's communication to the Japanese commander is not known, but a report was received in Shanghai that the American Ambassador and ten members of his staff had already gone aboard the two gunboats which were scheduled to sail upstream at daylight (Tuesday morning) "at

least as far as Wuhu," which town is somewhat less than 100 miles west of Nanking and connected with the Capital by telephone, telegraph and a good motor road. The sudden move on the part of the American Ambassador was precipitated by a warning issued by Admiral K. Hasegawa (Sunday) stating that since Nanking was the principal base of Chinese military operations, the Japanese warned all foreigners to take precautions for their personal safety "as the Japanese intended to bomb the Chinese Capital after noon of September 21." Safety of lives and property of nationals of friendly powers "would be taken into full consideration during the projected offensive," but foreigners were urged to move to areas of greater safety. Foreign warcraft and other ships were advised to anchor upstream.

As this warning had been preceded by two or three drastic bombing operations, in one of which the Japanese had used some 40 planes, it created general consternation in the Chinese capital and started an exodus of civilians from the city.

Two days previously a map had been found on the body of a Japanese aviator whose plane had been shot down, which contained markings in Japanese indicating that the aviator had been instructed to bomb the Central University, private homes of Chinese officials, including that of Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister—and the Embassy of the Soviet Government. This map was also shown to the French and Belgian Embassy staffs as the French and Belgian Embassies are located near that of the U. S. S. R. The Japanese military spokesman in Shanghai hotly denied this allegation and charged that the map was a forgery.

The Japanese Admiral's threat created consternation in Nanking diplomatic circles which was all the more acute because there was insufficient time to "send home for instructions." There had been a previous report, later denied, that the German and Italian Ambassadors had already moved to gunboats anchored in the river.

A report issued in Shanghai by *Reuters* on the late evening of Monday, Sept. 20, stated that all Ambassadors, including the British, French, Italians, Germans and Soviets, intended to remain in Nanking, but the American Ambassador and staff "will board the gunboat 'Luzon' tomorrow (Tuesday) morning and proceed up river about 11 miles." As a matter of fact they boarded the gunboats at about 9 o'clock Monday evening. However, the American Embassy was not entirely vacated—because one member of the staff, J. Hall Paxton, 2nd Secretary—decided to remain and keep the flag flying. American civilians in Nanking numbering 17 and including several women and three or four newspaper correspondents then moved into the Embassy with the intention of camping on the premises pending the return of the Ambassador and staff. It was reported that an excellent bomb-proof cellar had been constructed sometime previously and in addition the location of the Embassy premises, a considerable distance from places of military significance, were regarded as making it unlikely that the Japanese bombers would visit the place.

According to the *Reuter* report the sudden evacuation of the American Ambassador and staff caused apprehension in foreign diplomatic circles because Mr. Johnson had served as chairman of the Nanking Diplomatic Corps. The Chinese authorities were also quoted as being "indignant", the dispatch alleging that America had rejected "every Chinese request, such as moving away from Japanese gunboats in the Shanghai harbor, but at the same time was taking every opportunity to meet Japanese wishes (and) in view of such 'betrayal of the long-standing Chinese friendship toward America,' coupled with President Roosevelt's partial embargo on the shipment of arms to China and Japan, Chinese circles openly intimate possible retaliatory measures." The dispatch also stated that the Chinese press was "extremely bitter," a fact evidenced by editorial comment in many of the Chinese papers the following morning.

According to a report in the *North-China Daily News*, leading British newspaper, the Italian Embassy staff had decided, later, to also board a gunboat and some members of the British Embassy had made a like decision. However, the British Charge d'Affaires, R. G. Howe; Military Attache, Lt.-Col. W. A. Lovat-Fraser; and the Consul-General, H. I. Prideaux-Brune, had decided to remain in the Embassy and more, the British authorities sent a strong note to the Japanese stating that they would be held strictly responsible for causing deaths or injuries to British subjects or destruction of British properties.

The U. S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, apparently was in Boston delivering an address on world peace at the time of the Japanese ultimatum. However, the Acting Secretary of State, R. Walton Moore, was quoted in a *United Press* report as stating that Mr. Johnson had previously been authorized "to evacuate the Embassy buildings at Nanking whenever the safety of the Embassy staff was imperilled." In consequence the action of the Ambassador and staff in boarding the U. S. S. Luzon was regarded as "entirely in accord with instructions." Another report from Washington said that action of the American Ambassador was not inspired by considerations of personal safety but by a desire to avoid complications in the relations of Japan and the United States similar to the crisis in the relations of Japan and Great Britain resulting from the Japanese air-bombing and machine-gunning of the British Ambassador while traveling from Nanking to Shanghai in a motor car.

Of indirect interest in connection with this latest episode in the attempt of the United States to maintain neutrality in a chaotic and warring world, was a report that most of the American

missionary bodies had—in effect—rejected President Roosevelt's advice to evacuate. It was not put quite so baldly but most of the mission workers concurred with M. T. Rankin, Secretary for the Orient of the Southern Baptist Board, who sent a circular to the members of his mission reading in part as follows:

"We cannot commit ourselves to a policy of general evacuation from China which, we believe, would amount to our abandoning, for the time being at least, the task to which we dedicated our lives in coming to China.

"We cannot hastily and lightly desert our fellow Christians in China in this time of distressing need. At the same time, we cannot ignore the far-reaching considerations involved in the advice of our State Department and consular officials, and the very serious consequences which may possibly result from our disregard of this advice.

"In order to reduce our staff of missionaries in China as much as possible without abandoning our work, we will attempt to maintain in each mission at least a skeleton staff of missionaries to assist the Chinese Christians in holding the work together. Retired missionaries, and those whose health makes it inadvisable for them to remain in China, are being requested to return to America immediately.

"In general, women with small children should withdraw from China either to Manila or America. We recognize that in some cases it may be necessary for husbands to accompany their families. We do not believe anyone should remain in places where there is immediate danger to life."

It was reported that a group of 20 missionary administrators, representing 12 distinct groups embracing 75 percent of the missionary personnel in China, had held a meeting in Shanghai and had decided, acting individually, to make reports on the situation to the home organizations and request advice as to policy. Generally it was decided that unless definitely advised to evacuate by the home boards, the missionary workers in China would remain at their posts, with certain exceptions as referred to in the foregoing. It was stated that the tendency of most of the missionaries was to remain at their posts, that is all able-bodied workers, a policy generally followed in previous crises. That this policy had received the approval of the home organizations, was indicated in a dispatch on Sept. 20 quoting Dr. W. E. Shaw, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, New York, as stating that the Methodist and Episcopal missionaries would remain at their posts "without asking for government protection of personal property."

The National Christian Council, a coordinating body containing representatives of most of the missions represented in Shanghai sent telegrams to the League of Nations protesting against Japanese aggression and demanding effective measures to check the "undeclared war" in Shanghai. Another telegram signed by Chinese representatives, including W. Y. Chen, C. Y. Cheng, H. C. F. Liu, S. C. Leung, T. C. Bay and Miss Tsai Kwei of the Y. W. C. A. was sent to Dr. Abbe L. Warnshuis, Secretary of the International Missions Council, New York, "deprecating the action of the U. S. Government and certain organizations in pressing for the evacuation of foreign missionaries and thereby endangering the Christian cause in China."

A report through the **Central News Agency** from Nanking on Tuesday, Sept. 21, stated there were still 122 foreigners residing in Nanking, among them being 20 Americans, including 13 men and 7 women, engaged in missionary work, journalism or teaching.

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, recently retired as Ambassador to Washington and now living in Shanghai, declared in the course of an interview circulated by **Central News** that the Chinese people expected more from the United States than from most other nations with which they have had contact. He said there was a sound historical foundation for this feeling, because intimate trade relations had existed between the two countries even prior to the American Declaration of Independence. The trade of the early American colonies with China had an important bearing on the economic situation which prevailed in the then young American nation. Later on, with the development of the clipper ship trade in the first half of the last century, the trade with China again had an important bearing on the development of the U. S. Pacific coast. American missionaries arrived at Canton almost simultaneously with the masters and supercargoes of the clipper ships from Boston, Salem, Providence, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Americans have always taken the lead in educational work, medical and philanthropic enterprise, and at the Washington Conference which followed the world war, the United States took a definite stand for a "New Deal" in the Orient, which culminated in the drafting of the Nine Power Treaty, containing the signatures of nearly all the nations of the Pacific which are concerned with the present crisis. This treaty contains provisions for meeting the present crisis, Dr. Sze concluded.

Dr. Sze also said that, "On several occasions, as I have observed the unparalleled suffering and bloodshed on every side—distress which might be alleviated or prevented entirely through appropriate international action—I am reminded of an incident at Tientsin many years ago when an American naval commander came to the rescue of a British admiral whose ships were in distress. It was in 1859 and according to the account Admiral Hope, Commander of the British fleet had been severely wounded and many of his men killed and injured. The Commander of the American frigate Powhattan, Commodore Tatnall, immediately went to visit the wounded British officer. While on his way in his gig he observed several launches loaded with British marines helplessly caught in the ebb tide while trying to rescue their comrades left helplessly on the beach. Without hesitation, Commodore Tatnall ordered one of the shallow-draught American boats to go to the rescue of the British launches which were in distress, remarked as he gave the order: 'Blood is thicker than water.' Although the Commodore's action amounted to a technical violation of his 'neutrality' status and may have been regarded with some embarrassment in diplomatic circles, the American naval officer's declaration was quickly echoed around the world, peoples everywhere recognizing the soundness of his judgement in sensing the humanitarian aspects of the case which outweighed diplomatic considerations. Commodore Tatnall's statement which thrillled the English-speaking peoples of his time is still remembered; hence one wonders how much longer the world will continue to look on the crisis here with indifference."

## Agents Claim "Gneisenau" Did Not Carry Arms for Shanghai

The Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Company, of which Melchers and Company of Shanghai are agents, has written **The Review** a letter referring to an article published in our issue of Sept. 11 dealing with an alleged shipment of arms on the German steamer **Gneisenau.** According to the article the steamer was prevented from landing the cargo at Shanghai and it was taken to Kobe where the merchandise was landed. It was suggested that the American steamer, **Wichita** and its cargo of arms, might suffer a similar fate.

According to the agents of the German steamer, what happened was as follows:

(1). S/S "Gneisenau" did not carry any munitions and the Norddeutscher Lloyd would never deviate from their hitherto adhered to policy not to carry any such cargo on passenger steamers.

(2) S/S "Gneisenau" did not enter the port of Shanghai at all. The ship was re-directed from the mouth of the Yangtsze River to her next port of call, Yokohama on account of the outbreak of hostilities on the Whangpoo River on the morning of August 14th. These instructions had been given to the Captain with a view to safeguarding the passengers, the ship and the cargo without any outside interference from any side whatsoever.

(3). The cargo consigned to Shanghai was eventually discharged at Hongkong on the homeward voyage of the "Gneisenau". As Japan cargo had to be discharged in Yokohama and Kobe, part of the Shanghai cargo had to be removed from the holds but was later on re-loaded again for transportation to Hongkong.

The information upon which the article in **The Review** was based was obtained from supposedly authoritative sources, both European and Japanese.

## "WHAT HAPPENED AT TUNGCHOW"—END OF YIN JU-KENG

THE Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, organized many months ago for the purpose of explaining Japan's case to the world, has just published a 20-page illustrated pamphlet dealing with the Tungchow incident which constitutes one of the most revealing documents issued since the beginning of the present crisis. It consists entirely of translations of dispatches describing this major tragedy in the relations of China and Japan which were written by correspondents for *Domei* and the Tokyo newspapers, *Asahi*, *Nichi-Nichi* and the *Yomiuri Shimbun*.

On Sept. 15 one of the local Chinese papers published a report from Peiping stating that the officers of the Japanese Kwantung Army had executed Yin Ju-keng, late chairman of the so-called East Hopei Autonomous Anti-Communist Government, which had its capital at Tungchow, about a dozen miles east of Peiping. The Chinese report alleged that Yin was shot because he had "betrayed Japanese military secrets and had been unable to control his troops."

Since the Tungchow massacre, from which Yin miraculously escaped, he had been held practically a prisoner within the Japanese Embassy compound in Peiping. Foreign newspaper correspondents stated that the Japanese military spokesman always referred to Yin apologetically and on one occasion stated that Yin was suspected of having had a hand in the plot which resulted in the massacre of 280 Japanese and Koreans, constituting almost the entire Japanese governmental set-up in the East Hopei puppet regime.

The Tungchow massacre, probably the worst blow which Japanese military prestige has suffered since the beginning of the war, was largely responsible for the decision of the Japanese government to withdraw all of its subjects from Chinese territory.

To understand what happened at Tungchow on the early morning of July 29, it is necessary to go back to the original action of the officers of the Kwantung Army who were responsible for this curious "state." East Hopei, embracing the northern quarter of Hopei province fronting on the Great Wall, was an outgrowth of the Tangku Truce signed by the Sino-Japanese military authorities, May 31, 1933, following serious fighting in the vicinity of the Great Wall, in the course of which the Japanese had advanced to the environs of both Peiping and Tientsin. In signing the Tangku truce the Chinese military authorities agreed to the demilitarization of the East Hopei area, consisting of some 22 counties and including, incidentally, most of China's producing coal mines and undeveloped iron and gold resources, not to overlook important agricultural products including cotton. China had to withdraw her troops from this area and agree to the plan of the Japanese officers for the organization of a so-called "peace preservation corps" or "paoantui." One of the three police commissioners was Yin Ju-keng who was a graduate of Waseda University and enjoyed confidential relations with the Japanese army. Early in 1936, Yin ousted his two associates and announced himself Chairman of the East Hopei "Autonomous Anti-Communist Administration." Simultaneously the Japanese established a garrison of some 500 troops in the East Hopei "capital," the ancient city of Tungchow. With the assistance of "our friendly neighboring country," Chairman Yin quickly built up a government which, by May of this year had some 1,000 employes, mostly Chinese clerks, but with all important positions held by Japanese, appointees of the Kwantung Army. Even the hsiens or county administrations were packed with Japanese "advisers."

Of most importance, however, was the "anti-communist" army, which the Japanese tried to train, using the peace preservation corps or paoantui as a nucleus. Japanese advisers supplied by the Kwantung army in Manchuria drilled the Chinese troops in the daytime and taught them anti-red doctrines in almost nightly lectures. Chairman Yin boastingly told foreign newspapermen who visited his capital early in May that his "anti-red" army of some 20,000 to 30,000 troops would shortly be able to cope with the Chinese red army in northern Shensi.

Of greatest significance, however, was the racketeering that was going on in the East Hopei regime, with the connivance of the Japanese military authorities. Thousands of ronin or Japanese gangsters were brought in from the large cities of Japan and later these were joined by Koreans who were skilled in the art of smuggling narcotics, chiefly heroin from the factories of Dairen, Manchukuo and the Japanese Concession at Tientsin. Starting with silver smuggling, the "special trading" grew until it included practically everything produced in Japan. Chairman Yin announced that he was not bound by the regular Chinese Tariff. Japanese merchandise, smuggled in by way of Dairen, was dumped on the East Hopei beach and smuggled into China by railway, motor-truck, wheelbarrow, pack-donkey, carrier-coolie. It resulted in the collapse of the Chinese customs administration in North China and the flooding of the country with Japanese merchandise, including opium from the Manchukuo monopoly and heroin. Yin was supposed to have done quite well personally, particularly after the establishment of the Bank of East Hopei which immediately issued $3,000,000 worth of paper and was supposed to have close relations with the Japanese Bank of Chosen. Yin boasted that his government had a budget of $25,000,000, but it was reported elsewhere that the smuggling trade, including narcotics, was bringing in between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 annually.

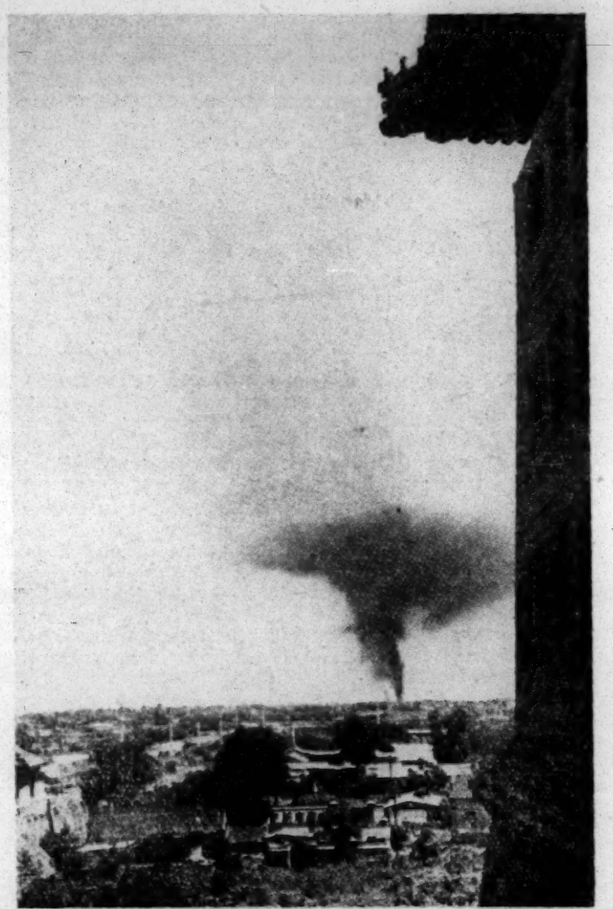
Then came the "war." No one will ever know the real relations which existed between Yin and Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, controller of the Peiping-Tientsin district and Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council. Nanking had issued an order for that Yin's arrest but Sung never executed it, despite the fact Yin made regular nightly trips to Peiping where he had a palatial residence and an attractive Japanese wife, sister of a high officer in the Kwantung army. An incongruous element at Tungchow was a force of some 800 Chinese troops, belonging to the Independent 39th Brigade of Gen. Sung's 29th army. The Japanese had repeatedly tried to force the evacuation of these troops, quartered outside the Tungchow city wall, but Sung, probably with Yin's connivance, managed to keep them there. Thus Tungchow had three kinds of "defenders," a detachment of Japanese troops, Gen. Sung's troops and the anti-red army which was being trained by Japanese officers from the Kwantung army. Following the outbreak of the "war" the Japanese withdrew a part of the Tungchow garrison, a fatal error, which they tried to rectify on July 27 when they disarmed the contingent of Gen. Sung's 29th army stationed outside the city wall.

The evidence is conflicting on this point. The Japanese newspapermen who visited Tungchow stated that the 29th army "assumed an insolent attitude," but with the assistance of the Chinese peace preservation corps, the disarming was "virtually completed." Nothing was said about forceful measures, but the Chinese papers in Shanghai published sensational dispatches alleging

that the contingent of Gen. Sung's troops at Tungchow was caught in a corner of the city wall and machine-gunned, some 500 being killed.

Two days later, or at about 3 o'clock on the morning of July 29, following the firing of a signal-shot, the Chinese troops, remnants of Sung's forces and the Peace Preservation Corps, including the anti-red army, began attacking the Japanese. It was claimed that rumors had been circulated that Gen. Sung's forces at Peiping had achieved a great victory over the Japanese.

As a Japanese correspondent expressed it in the propaganda booklet, "Whatever their motive, the peace guards of Tungchow turned traitors to the state which



**Destruction of Tungchow, Capital of the East Hopei puppet state, described in the accompanying article. The picture was taken by a Japanese press photographer (Yomiuri) from the Tungpien gate at Peiping.**

they had served and to the people with whom they had been under vows of friendship until only a few hours before."

What happened is too gruesome to relate; hence readers who are interested are referred to the booklet, copies of which may be obtained (free) from the director of the Japanese military press bureau in the Metropole Hotel, Shanghai, or from the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, 556-7 Osaka Building, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Prior to the massacre, the Japanese population of Tungchow, practically all connected with the East Hopei Government, numbered some 380. Included in this group was a considerable number of Koreans (smugglers). According to the reports published in the booklet the number which escaped was less than 100; one report said 60 escaped, 40 Japanese and 20 Koreans. Most of the Japanese who escaped, including several women, did so by donning Chinese clothing loaned them by their Chinese servants. One report stated that the Japanese cut their hair "Chinese fashion." A Japanese hotel, recently constructed, was completely wrecked and most of the inmates, including staff, killed. A large pond near the Japanese barracks had so many bodies thrown into it that the water actually "turned red" according to one of the accounts. The Japanese Army's so-called "special service mission," a sort of intrigue organization attached to the Kwantung army which has branches in most of the Chinese cities, was completely wiped out, only one servant managing to escape by wearing Chinese clothes.

According to the account issued by the War Ministry in Tokyo the Tungchow rebellion was staged by 1,300 men from the officers training institute (where anti-red doctrines were taught), 2,000 from the first general unit, 2,000 from the second general unit, 500 from the peace preservation battalion, making a total of 5,800. The number of Japanese soldiers in the town at the time was not known. One report stated that the number of Japanese soldiers killed was 18 with 19 wounded, among the killed being Lieut.-Colonel Hosoki, chief of the special service mission. All the Japanese males apparently managed to obtain army rifles and put up a sturdy fight, but being hopelessly outnumbered, they were mowed down by the Chinese troops, plentifully supplied with rifles and machine-guns.

The headquarters or governmental offices of Chairman Yin Ju-keng, located in a Confucian temple, were completely destroyed, as also was a considerable portion of the town. It seems the Japanese garrison had maintained a plentiful supply of gasoline on the premises and this was used with disastrous effect in routing the Japanese from buildings where they sought refuge and tried to defend themselves.

After the Japanese had dispatched reinforcements and routed the rebels, they announced that the East Hopei "government" had been transferred to Tangshan on the Peiping-Mukden railway to the north of Tientsin. They also announced a successor to Yin Ju-keng. As the Japanese Army is now in complete control of most of Hopei province, it has no further use for East Hopei; hence that bastard state probably will be liquidated. But it will be a long time before the Japanese people will be able to eliminate from their minds the horrors of Tungchow and the terrible price which they paid for the racketeering puppet state set up by the Kwantung Army.

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## Foreign Correspondents View Damage at Civic Centre as Guests of Japanese

Accepting an invitation of the Japanese authorities a group of foreign newspapermen visited the Civic Center area Sept. 15, when for the first time exact details of the damage caused to this structure by Japanese bombing and bombardment were obtained. The Civic Centre represents an investment of about $20,000,000, which with the recently constructed Jukong wharf (costing $5,000,000) are now in Japanese hands. Previous statements, by Japanese army authorities that the Civic Centre would not be attacked, "because it was such a beautiful building" were belied. The yellow-tile-roofed library, like its companion museum structure had been thoroughly shelled to a point where repair appeared to be out of the question. Photography of this and other scenes was freely permitted.

Mayor O. K. Yui, with an air of absolute sincerity and confidence, in an interview on the same date, said: "The Civic Centre may be occupied by the Japanese and ravaged by their destructive forces, but we shall always come back. And when we do, I can promise you it will be on the grandest scale."

Having been intimately connected with the place, and being one of those largely responsible for its rapid progress during the last three years, the Mayor said he was naturally most concerned with the fate of the Civic Centre. He was pained to learn of the misfortune which had befallen the place, but was supremely confident of its revival.

Construction of the Centre was started in 1931, but was suspended during the 1932 hostilities; it was completed in the following year. The Civic Centre was financed to a considerable extent by loans floated through the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

# Tokyo Press Filled With Speculation on the Duration of the Crisis and Communist Scares

THE most absorbing subject at present, in the Japanese newspapers but referred to with extreme caution, is the duration of the war. A dispatch from Shanghai to the New York Bureau of the *Associated Press* bearing on the subject was cabled back to Japan and received serious attention. The dispatch quoted leaders of the Chinese Army at Nanking as stating they were preparing for a two year war of resistance!

**The Hochi Shimbun** on September 9 said it was the intention of the Japanese Government to concentrate full power on military action with the object of "bringing about a rapid termination of the China incident." It was stated that sentiment in the special session of the Diet indicated a general realization on the part of the members that organic control of politics, military tactics, financial and economic matters had been made necessary by the rapid increase in expenditures caused by the fighting in China. It was admitted, however, that the methods used in settling these issues would constitute a determining element in the people's continued trust in the government, particularly a continuance of the present unanimity with respect to the handling of the crisis. It was said that so long as the present situation continues, virtually all important domestic issues such as the reform of the Upper House, revision of the school system and other matters would have to be set aside. The only exception was price control which has become critical due to the rapid increase in the cost of commodities, particularly foodstuffs. The suddeness with which the situation developed had converted the Konoe Cabinet into a wartme organ, a situation undreamed of at the time of the organization of the Cabinet. There was apprehension that the cabinet might not be able to handle the situation, hence various proposals were made for strengthening the Government.

The **Nichi Nichi Shimbun** published an interview with a high official of the War Department who said it was the Government's intention to bring the crisis to a close as early as possible. This explained why the War office had abandoned its policy of fighting the Chinese "at their challenge," and was now taking "positive military action" in order to let the Chinese realize the futility of opposing Japan. The War Office official, thought to be General Hajime Sugiyama, War Minister, declared, "We shall take care not to play into the hands of Chinese who may plan protracted fighting."

The **Asahi Shimbun,** referring to the question of the duration of the war, touched cautiously on the matter of strenthening the present "wartime Cabinet." Premier Konoe was quoted as declaring, "The Government is not almighty. It desires the cooperation and assistance of all classes of the people not only in diplomacy, but in finance, economy and industry." It developed however, there was considerable dissention as to the means to be adopted for strengthening the Cabinet. The proposal for appointing ministers without portfolio for the incorporation of "big men" was strongly opposed.

Of considerable significance was a report in the **Hochi Shimbun** on September 8 quoting War Minister Sugiyama as advocating the early enactment of a general mobilization law the object being to place the munitions industry under direct state control. The real purpose was to eliminate huge profits which have accrued to certain capitalists as a result of war policies adopted since 1931. Yoichi Kuramoto of the Seiyukai Party made a pointed inquiry as to the Government's intention with respect to restrictions upon the improper accumulation of wealth in the munitions industry. The **Nichi Nichi** also published a report quoting two leaders of the Seiyukai Party who complained that the Government had failed to clarify the objective of the fighting now proceeding in China. Without a clear objective "no perfect policy as regards manipulation of troops and military operations, finance and economy would be possible." The result might lead to extreme suffering and unrest among the people. The party members, recommended that the Seiyukai Party should make a full inquiry regarding the government's objective so as to be in a position to advise intelligently in the forthcoming regular session of the Diet. It was decided that the party should send representatives to Shanghai for the purpose of conducting an investigation.

Major-General Seiichi Kita, who served for several months as Military Attache at Shanghai, is now in North China concerning himself with the creation of a new administration in Peiping. In an interview he compared conditions at the present time with the situation which prevailed in 1932 and said that the Chinese troops are much better armed today than they were in the previous struggle. But while they appear superior in strength than previously, "I really do not think the Chinese Army amounts to much," he declared. The major also said that the naval contingents had learned considerable from previous experience in China and were now able to keep down casualties to a minimum. He boasted that the Japanese had nothing to fear from the Chinese. Referring to General Chiang Kai-shek, the Japanese military attache alleged that the men around Gen. Chiang were divided with regard to the advisability of having a "real" war with Japan. Kita believed prevailing opinion favored war which was due, in his opinion, to the fact that Nanking "had utilized the war situation as a means of unifying the country." In conclusion Kita said, "If I were asked to describe conditions in China in a nutshell, I would say that the country is ruining itself for the sake of face. But while we have caused the Chinese serious losses, the Chinese intellectuals have not yet confessed their defeat. I should say that we should place more emphasis upon future fighting, otherwise an extended campaign."

The Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, signed on Aug. 21 has also provided a chief source of discussion in the Japanese newspapers, both editorially and in the form of dispatches from abroad. Particular care was taken to analyze press opinion in Great Britain, because of the alleged nervousness of the British ruling classes regarding Soviet developments in the Far East.

According to a series of dispatches published in the *Nichi Nichi* from Berlin, London, Paris and Rome the the editor reached the conclusion that European opinion, particularly in Berlin and Rome, forecasted that China would sooner or later become a second Spain. It was alleged that certain Nanking leaders had actually become "captives of Red Russia" and that Red developments "would shortly menace colonial territories of the various powers. China was again becoming a victim of Soviet Russia." From the standpoint of the United States the *Nichi Nichi* said there were two prevailing views, one that the signing of the Sino-Soviet Neutrality Pact was a prelude to another world war; the other was that the signing of the pact shifted the burden of bringing pressure on Japan from the United States and Britain to Soviet Russia.

The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent at Riga sent a long dispatch stating that the signing of the Sino-Soviet Pact signified that the Nanking Government had adopted the viewpoint that Soviet activities in Outer Monoglia and Sinkiang "did not constitute aggression," thus making a major concession in principle, which China had hesitated to make for several years. It was claimed that the big inducement which had forced China to make this concession was the prospect of obtaining supplies of arms and amunition from Russia now that the sea route was closed by the Japanese Navy. From the standpoint of the Soviets their greatest stumbling block was the fear that a new pact with China would irritate Great Britain and thus impair Soviet policy toward the British Empire. On the other hand the Kremlin was anxious to vindicate the bolshevization failure of 1927-1928 in China. It was for this reason that the Soviet allegedly had insisted that the announcement of the pact should be made at Nanking rather than in Moscow.

According to the Japanese correspondent in Riga, opinion was more or less agreed that the supply of arms

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## Japanese Warn on Nanking Bombing—U.S. Officials Evacuate, Then Return

Describing Nanking as the principal base of the Chinese military operations, Admiral K. Hasegawa, commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, Sept. 19 issued a warning to all foreign nationals that China's capital will be bombed after noon on Sept. 21, and urging them to take precautions for their personal safety. The warning urged foreign nationals to move to areas of greater safety, however. Foreign warships and other foreign vessels were advised to moor up-stream from Hsianshan.

The notification to foreign and Chinese residents of Nanking explained that it was because of solicitude for the safety of lives and property of foreigners and Chinese non-combatants that the warning was given. The Japanese decision to take stern steps against Nanking was explained as having been motivated by the alleged transformation of the Capital into a military supply base.

Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador, accompanied by 10 American Embassy officials and employees in Nanking, went aboard the U.S.S. *Luzon*, flagship of the U.S. Yangtse Patrol, at 9 p.m. Sept. 20. The U.S.S. *Guam*, gunboat, and only other American naval vessel at Nanking, stood by; both vessels anchored in the river opposite Nanking. J. Hall Paxton, Second Secretary of the Nanking Embassy, was the only American official remaining. His principal duty, it appears, was to keep the American flag flying over the Embassy building. Several newspapermen accompanied him in his lonely vigil. Seven American citizens residing in Nanking decided to remain. The action of Mr. Johnson, who is the dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Nanking, caused consternation in the chancelleries of the European powers, particularly in British, French and German official circles. Chinese official circles were stated to be equally puzzled at the American action.

Replies sent by the British, French and American Admirals to Admiral Hasegawa, differed somewhat in tone. The American reply requested Admiral Hasegawa to instruct Japanese air raiders to avoid the American warships in Nanking. Both the British and French Notes stated that the Japanese would be held responsible for the killing or wounding of any British or French nationals in the course of Japanese air attacks.

### Chinese Authorities Strongly Condemn American Embassy's Decision

The Chinese authorities issued a semi-official statement Sept. 20 strongly condemning the American Embassy's decision in removing from Nanking.

### AMBASSADOR RETURNS TO EMBASSY

Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador, accompanied by his staff, moved back to the Embassy from the gunboat *Luzon* late in the afternoon Sept. 22.

## Japanese Bomb Nanking Before Time Limit Set by Admiral

It is to be noted that on the day previous to the date set by Admiral Hasegawa (Sept. 20,) four mass bombardments of the Chinese capital were carried out by about Japanese planes variously estimated at from 50 to 80 in number.

Many Chinese civilians are reported to have been killed and injured in the raids, during which bombs dropped practically all over the city. Some landed near the National Government offices, the Central University, the Yichiangmen, facing the Hsiakwan river front, outside Hopingmen, outside the South City near the Arsenal, and in the vicinity of the waterworks and aerodrome. A big explosion was also observed near the Observatory on the top of Purple Mountain. Among the roads damaged were Kuofu Road, near the Government offices, and the northern section of Chungshan Road near the Drum Tower. The capital was kept rocking for nearly two hours in the first two raids by the heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns. It was confirmed that five Japanese planes were shot down, two near Chihsiashan, north-east of the city, one between Chiangkiang and Kiangyin, one outside Chiangtungmen, and one at Tangyang Lake, south of Chinkiang.

Although the damage done to the Japanese machine was slight, the three occupants were reported to have been fatally hit by Chinese machine-gun bullets.

Complete aerial mastery of Nanking as the result of the raids was claimed in a communique issued by the headquarters of the Third Fleet.

## Japan Not to Bomb Soviet Embassy

Charges that the Japanese naval air force intended to bomb the Soviet Embassy in Nanking, contained in a *Tass* report, were refuted by a Japanese naval spokesman.

A *Tass* message from Nanking Sept. 18 said a map issued by the Japanese War Ministry, taken from a Japanese airplane which had been brought down, indicated among objects for bombardment in addition to those of military significance, various cultural institutions, for instance, the Central University, the house of the Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, and in addition the Soviet Embasssy.

## Fifteen Germans Leave Nanking But 80 Remain

Altogether 15 members of the German community in Nanking left the city for Hankow or Tsingtao Sept. 20. The German Embassy has taken steps to ensure the safety of the 80 Germans who still remains who still remain (most of them being advisers to the Nanking War Ministry.)

### Japanese Claim 26 Chinese Planes Shot Down Sept. 18 Over Nanking

Twenty-six Chinese airplanes of the Curtiss-Hawk and Breda types were shot down by Japanese machines in a spectacular aerial combat over Nanking Sept. 18, a Japanese naval spokesman claimed.

### Chinese Claim Seven Japanese Planes Were Brought Down at Nanking, Sept. 19

During two air raids on Nanking Sept. 19 altogether seven Japanese planes were brought down, according to Chinese reports.

## Japanese Open Drive on Paotingfu

After covering about 70 miles in 17 days, Japanese troops opened a bitter attack on Chinese defense works in the immediate proximity of Paotingfu, the Capital of Hopei, Sept. 21. *Domei* stated that the base of the attack was Hsushui, a station on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, captured by a flying column of the Japanese expeditionary force at 8 o'clock the previous night. Hsushui is about 14 miles from Paotingfu.

### Japanese Claim Advances Into Hopei and Suiyuan

Despite Chinese resistance, Japanese army units continued their steady advance into Hopei and Suiyuan provinces, a spokesman for the North China Garrison headquarters announced in Peiping during the night of Sept. 19.

Advancing 12 miles in 24 hours, the Japanese force which crossed the Chuma River Sept. 16 captured a section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway south of Chochow the following day, isolating 50,000 Chinese troops in the Lianghsiang sector.

### Chinese Troops Escape from Trap at Lianghsiang

A *Reuter* message stated that, by retreating rapidly south-westward, the army of 50,000 Chinese troops on the Lianghsiang front escaped the fate intended for them. Although their offensive had hitherto been only partially successful, the Japanese nevertheless managed to break a three-weeks' deadlock in the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone, causing the Chinese to yield many miles of ground which had hitherto been stubbornly held.

It has become evident that the Chinese must now make a determined stand, otherwise the whole of Hopei will fall into Japanese hands.

### Aerial Combat Features North China Hostilities

A thrilling aerial combat, fought between Chinese and Japanese planes over the northern half of Shansi province featured the hostilities on the North China front, Sept. 19. Following the battle, the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin claimed the destruction of seven crack Chinese planes and of important military establishments in Taiyuan, Capital of Shansi.

Despite the lack of tanks, heavy artillery and aeroplanes, Chinese troops in North China are making a desperate effort to check the Japanese offensive eastward along the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

### Towtien Captured by Japanese Forces

Towtien, on the Peiping-Hankow railway midway between Lianghsiang and Liuliho, was captured by Japanese army units Sept. 16.

### Hasegawa Said Proposing Military Activities in Tsingtao

To divert the Chinese attention from Shanghai, Vice-Admiral K. Hasegawa, Commanding the Japanese Third Fleet, is reported in Chinese intelligence reports to have proposed the immediate commencement of military activities in Tsingtao.

### Chinese Blockade Lienyun Harbor

Chinese naval defense authorities have declared a blockade of the Lienyun Harbor, the terminus of the Lunghai Railway.

### Chinese Regiment Makes Heroic Defence at Kuan, But to No Avail

The walled town of Kuan was defended by a single Chinese regiment for three days. The Chinese regiment refused to quit their post until their defences had been reduced to ruins by an intensive Japanese bombardment.

*Reuter's* correspondent reports seeing the arms and legs of more than 20 Chinese soldiers sticking from the wreckage of a gate tower which had been bombed. Hundreds of shells destroyed buildings throughout the town, killing many civilians.

Two thousand survivors of the regiment slipped away from Kuan early on the morning of Sept. 19, two days after the capture of the town was announced by the Japanese.

### 68th Division Commander Detained Because of Defeat

The first case of military punishment as a result of the defense campaign in Shansi was reported Sept. 18 with the detention of Lieut.-Gen. Li Fu-ying, Commander of the 68th Division. The detained army leader was charged with miscalculation of military tactics, which resulted in the loss of strategic points.

# Chinese Air Force Carries Out Spectacular Raids in Shanghai

China's air force "celebrated" the sixth anniversary of the capture of Mukden by the Japanese by carrying out a series of spectacular and destructive raids, in bright moonlight, during the night of Sept. 18 in the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo areas. The immediate objective was the newly installed Japanese aidrome in Yangtszepoo. The extent of the Japanese losses has so far not been ascertained. The incidental damage to civilians and foreign property was enormous.

The Japanese claim that the Chinese airman used mostly incendiary bombs and by using Curtis Hawk machines, which are not equipped with range indicators, were unable to drop their bombs anywhere near their intended objectives.

The damage done to property belonging to Americans and Europeans runs into many millions of dollars. It would have been very much greater had not the intrepid members of Shanghai's Fire Department, even while bombs were being dropped and with the incidental shower of shrapnel that the Japanese fired in order to drive off the Chinese invaders, kept on with their duties of pumping water into burning buildings in a half a dozen different places at the same time.

Among the properties seriously damaged were the Behr & Math ew egg factory, quite close to the Shanghai Power Co.'s plant (which was not damaged), Shanghai Cotton Mill (Japanese managed concern, originally British), the China Soap Works (Lever's, England), Imperial Chemical Industries Godown at Chaoufoong Road and Seward Road, Ewo (Jardine's) Cotton Mill, in addition to large blocks of private houses in various districts.

The Japanese anti-aircraft guns kept up a terrific fusillade at various times for several hours and, considering the enormous amount of metal that was hurled into the air, a large quantity of which necessarily fell over the International Settlement south of Soochow Creek and the French Concession, casualties among civilians were extraordinarily small. In all, three Chinese were killed, and scores wounded. There were many more casualties in the Yangtsepoo area. A Chinese Curtis Hawk plane, one of those which participated in the air raids, was brought down by Japanese anti-aircraft fire and dropped into the compound of the Sung Sing Cotton Mill No. 7. The pilot was killed.

Japanese positions in the Yangtszepoo and Hongkew sectors were subjected to heavy shelling at 6.30 a.m. Sept. 18 by Chinese batteries in Pootung. Shells exploded in the vicinity of the Japanese Naval Landing Headquarters.

Japanese army units are in full occupation of Lotien despite furious Chinese counter-attacks, a Japanese army spokesman declared Sept. 16.

### Japanese Batteries Shell Chinese Positions in Chapei and Kiangwan

Japanese batteries shelled the Chinese positions in Chapei and Kiangwan for several hours during the afternoon of Sept. 21. The Chinese batteries at the former point did not reply. There was only an occasional reply shot from Kiangwan. Japanese units on the afternoon of Sept. 21 advanced more than a mile in the vicinity of Sutsun, northwest of Lotien, according to an announcement from the Japanese expeditionary force the same evening.

Indicating that the Japanese forces are planning to advance towards Kiangwan village by several routes from San Ming Road, off the Civic Center, East Recreation Club Road and through the vicinity of the Fuh Tan University, Japanese troop concentrations were reported in these areas during this week.

### Two Big Japanese Battleships Arrive Off Liuho

Two large Japanese battleships arrived (one of 32,000, the other 27,000 tons) off Liuho Sept. 17.

Japanese naval units Sept. 18 claimed to have established their outposts in the vicinity of the National Shanghai Institute of Commerce, 1002 West Recreation Club Road.

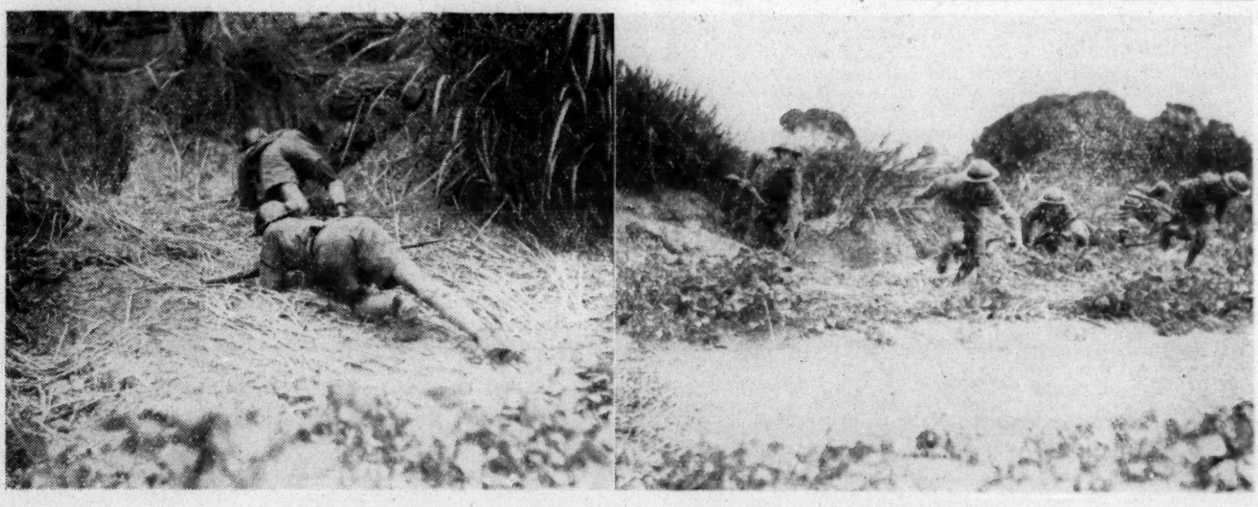
### Chinese Defenders at Liuhong in Desperate Hand-to-Hand Encounter with Japanese Attackers

Liuhong, declared by the Japanese Army spokesman to be the most strongly fortified position held by the Chinese forces in their new defence line, was the scene of a desperate battle Sept. 19 raging the whole day long. The Liuhong defenders were at various points engaged in hand-to-hand fighting. The casualties on both sides were of large proportions.

### Japanese Claim Gains on Shanghai Front

Important gains in the eastern portion of the Shanghai front were claimed by the headquarters of the Japanese expeditionary forces in Shanghai Sept. 18. Captured by Japanese troops during the day, according to an Army communique, were Chinese positions at Machiachia and Tsaichiachai and villages north and touth of Chinchiawan.

Three Japanese airplanes were brought down by Chinese anti-aircraft guns at Kiating, 8 miles west of Lotien, Sept. 16 it was announced in a Chinese official military communique.



**Chinese soldiers on the Lotien front. Pictures show type of terrain**

## Japanese Army Authorities Admit 905 Killed in Shanghai Operations

Japanese Army losses in operations in the vicinity of Shanghai from Aug. 23 to Sept. 13 totalled 905 killed and 2,574 wounded, a Japanese military spokesman revealed. The spokesman placed Chinese losses during the same period at 30,000, whereof one third had been killed or had died from lack of medical attention. These Japanese losses, it is to be noted, do not included Naval losses.

## Japanese Permit Removal of Goods from Northern and Eastern Areas

Subject to authorization by the Japanese authorities, goods stored in Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtzepoo areas may soon be transported to areas south of Soochow Creek, according to an announcement issued by the Japanese Consulate-General, Sept. 20. Those wishing to transport such goods are to make application in duplicate to that effect to the Japanese Consulate-General stating the exact location of the goods to be moved, their quantity, their nature, their roughly estimated value, and the number of trucks required for their transportation.

## Cholera Epidemic Spreads in Shanghai and Hongkong

Altogether 48 deaths from cholera occurred in Shanghai between Aug. 30 and Sept. 20. The number of cases in the three Shanghai areas was reported as being more than one thousand.

At Hongkong the cholera situation is also becoming worse. The first death among Europeans occurred Sept. 21, when Alfred Hicks, editor of the Hongkong *Telegraph*, succumbed.

## Japanese Allow Removal of Personal Effects from Yangtszepoo Area

Large numbers of foreign residents during the end of last week and beginning of this week were allowed by the Japanese authorities to visit their former homes in the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo areas, for the purpose of bringing out personal belongings. In numerous instances, however, the persons in question found that their homes had been entirely destroyed; in many other cases it was found that the houses had been looted. Day after day the Garden Bridge was crowded with refugees bringing over such personal effects as they could carry or take in a rischa. In addition to those who "visited" the stricken area, thousands of Chinese and foreigners of various nationalities (who had not evacuated in time and therefore were compelled to stay in the area for about a month, as the Japanese resolutely refused them permission to leave) now had an opportunity to get out. The majority of them were in an emaciated and dishevelled condition. The evacuees reports that many hundreds of Chinese corpses were still lying around in out-of-the way places, these being disposed of generally by burning.

### U. S. Owners of Cargo Prepare List of Damages

Acting on a suggestion of the American Chamber of Commerce, owners of American cargoes stored at the China Merchants Central, Lower and Eastern Wharves and the N.Y.K., O.S.K., and other Japanese wharves, furnished lists of such cargo, which were in due course transmitted to the American Consul General.

## POOTUNG DEFENDERS WORRY JAPANESE REAR

*Upper left*—**This Chinese gun shelled the Idzumo and scored several hits on the Japanese Consulate-General. Japanese airplanes couldn't find it.** *Upper right*—**Chinese soldiers in Pootung don gasmasks as a result of rumors the Japanese planned to use gas to dislodge the "Ironsides."** *Center left*—**Anti-aircraft machinegun on the Pootung front.** *Above*—**Well camouflaged Chinese machinegunners on the Pootung front.** *Left*.—**Gasmasked Chinese sentry watching Japanese gunboats along the Whangpoo, from "somewhere" in Pootung.**

## Britain May Ask Japan to Expedite Reply on Shooting of Ambassador

The British protest to Japan regarding the wounding of Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, is likely to be one of the first subjects to be discussed between the Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, and Anthony Eden when the Foreign Secretary returns from Geneva, a message from London Sept. 21 stated. The Japanese interim answer is not regarded as satisfactory, and a further request by Britain will probably be frankly worded.

### Sir Hughe to Leave Hospital End of This Week

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen is expected to leave the Country Hospital end of this week. Arrangements are being made to have him spend a holiday in the Netherlands Indies.

## American Newsreel Photographers Given Permission to Film War Scenes in Nanking

Eric Mayell of Movietone News, Arthur Menken of Paramount News, and George Krainikov of the Universal Newsreel, with special permission from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Sept. 17 began the "shooting" of scenes in Nanking. Accompanied by Col. J. L. Huang, Secretary-General of the Officers Moral Endeavor Association, the party first visited the City Park and the Central University, where they took pictures of the damage done to the Dental School of the University by a Japanese raider on the night of Aug. 19. They also photographed wrecked Japanese planes shot down by the Chinese air defense forces. A group of Japanese pilots captured alive were also snapped by the cameramen while taking their daily exercises and smoking cigarettes.

The *Shanghai Evening Post* has severely criticized the attitude of the Nanking Government in hampering the activities of newsreel men. The *Post* commented that at first, Chinese publicity policy on newsreel coverage could not have played more completely into the hands of China's enemies if it had been directed by a partnership of the Messrs. Benedict Arnold, Judas Iscariot and Chin Kuei. Remember, said the *Post*, it was China herself who first coined (and recently has forgot) the saying "One picture is worth a thousand words." The *Post* complemented Mayor O. K. Yui and Yui Ming, director of the Shanghai office of the Waichiaopu, or their constructive work in this connection.

## Shanghai Business Man Discusses Attitude of U.S. Toward American Citizens in China

Robert L. Stewart of the American Radio Equipment Co., in a letter to the *North China Daily News*, Sept. 14, discussing the activities of "peace" organizations in the United States, expressed the opinion that the jettisoning of some thousands of Americans and their interests in Shanghai simply means that unless retained exclusively for "show" purposes, the American Navy had better be de-commissioned and the Marine Corps disbanded and the money thus saved spent for coast defence artillery along the Pacific coast.

## Dr. Alfred Sze Gratified Over Solidarity of Nation in Face of Aggression

Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, for many years Chinese Ambassador to the United States and previously Minister to Great Britain, who is now living in retirement in Shanghai, declared Sept. 19 that he was gratified to observe the solidarity of the Chinese people who are resolutely united on the vital matter of resisting Japanese aggression. Dr. Sze also stated that he was much impressed with the unanimity of editorial opinion expressed by newspapers published by the various Occidental groups at Shanghai—American, British, French and other nationalities—with unanimous accord condemning Japanese aggression and methods of warfare.

## Bombed Alcohol Plant at Pootung Insists on Right to Use British Flag

Japanese claims that their bombing of the China Alcohol Distillery in Pootung on Sept. 13 followed careful investigation which revealed that it was a Chinese firm and not entitled to fly the British flag was given the lie Sept. 15 with receipt of a letter from the Kian Gwan Company (India) Ltd., which holds a mortgage on the property and hence has a legal claim on it.

The China Alcohol Distillery was mortgaged to the Kian Gwan Co. (the letter stated) and therefore it had a legal claim on all the property. It being a company incorporated in British India, the mortgagors were entitled to fly the British flag. The Kian Gwan Co. absolutely denied the allegation that the distillery had been used to house Chinese soldiers.

## China's Reply to Foreign Admirals Asks that Japanese Menace Be Removed

Replying to the request made last week by the American, British, French, Italian and Netherlands Naval authorities at Shanghai (to both China and Japan) that airplane flights over Shanghai be discontinued because of the danger to non-combatants, O. K. Yui, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Sept. 20 sent China's reply. The gist of the reply is that the Chinese air forces have been ordered to avoid wherever possible any action which would cause danger to non-combatants. However the main point in the Chinese reply was that as the fundamental cause of the danger to the non-combatants in the Settlement and the Concession lies in the fact that the Japanese forces are making use of the Settlement as the base of their hostile operations, China requested that the American, British, French, Italian and Netherlands naval authorities would in the interests of the areas involved, take such steps as would remove the fundamental cause of danger.

## Planes for China Unloaded at San Pedro as Result of Roosevelt's Order

President Roosevelt Sept. 14 issued an order forbidding Government-owned merchantmen to transport arms and ammunition to China and Japan. Other merchantmen flying the American flag have been plainly warned that if they attempt to carry arms to China and Japan, they do so at their own risk. President Roosevelt made it clear that this warning did not signify invocation of the Neutrality Act.

### S.S. "Wichita" Unloads Chinese Bombers at San Pedro

Nineteen bombing planes, consigned to China, were removed from the s.s. *Wichita* at San Pedro Sept. 16 in compliance with President Roosevelt's ban. The crew announced that they would not proceed unless they were paid $250 each as a war bonus.

A spokesman of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, asserting that a representative of the Chinese Government had paid cash to a New York firm for the planes before they were shipped, declined to say what action the Chinese Government contemplated.

### Japan Is Pleased with Roosevelt's Efforts to Keep U.S. Out of War

Washington's embargo on China was interpreted by the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, a result of "President Franklin Roosevelt's consistent efforts to prevent the United States from being involved in a war."

## Dr. C. T. Wang Expresses China's Disappointment at U. S. Embargo

Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador, in a visit to President Roosevelt in Washington, Sept. 18, expressed China's disappointment" with the partial embargo imposed by the U. S. Government. It was pointed out that Dr. Wang did not make a "protest."

## U.S. Transport "Chaumont" Brings 1,435 Marines to Shanghai in 21 Day Trans-Pacific Trip

The American naval transport *Chaumont* arrived at the American Naval Buoy Shanghai Sept. 14, with 1,435 officers and men of the 2nd Marine Brigade and the 6th U.S. Marine Regiment, making the trip from San Diego in 21 days, thus repeating the record made in 1927. The light scouting cruiser *Marblehead* accompanied the *Chaumont* across the Pacific, with 120 additional Marines on board. Battery "F" was transferred to the mine sweeper *Finch* at Woosung, which brought the contingent up the Whangpoo. The *Marblehead* proceeded to Tsingtao to evacuate Americans from that port. A large crowd was present at the Customs Jetty to greet the "leathernecks." Five hundred and fifty-five officers and men came ashore the first day and the remainder on Monday. They were transported together with their equipment on trucks to various billets in the Western District. The first to come off the *Chaumont* were Brigadier-General John C. Beaumont, Commanding Officer of the Second Bridgade, and Colonel Thomas S. Clarke, commanding the Sixth Regiment. They immediately reported to Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

The band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers was present at the jetty and played appropriate martial tunes as the Marines were being landed.

## Creation of "Manchingtiekou" Said Mission of Mr. Arita

How to expand the "Manchukuo" into a "Manchingtiekuo," meaning the "Manchu Empire," to include Hopei and Chahar and to shift Henry Pu Yi from his puppet throne in Changchun to the one inside the Forbidden City in Peiping constitutes the main mission of Hashiro Arita, former Japanese Foreign Minister and Ambassador to China, now visiting in Peiping, according to a special despatch from Nanking to the *China Times* in its issue Sept. 17.

## Japan Sends 60 More Bombers to China

To replace losses sustained since the outbreak of hostilities in the Shanghai-Woosung area, Japanese military authorities have sent 60 more light bombers from Japan to the Shanghai area, according to a military report received in Nanking Sept. 17.

### 30 Casualties in Shunteh as Result of Japanese Air Raid

Thirty civilians were killed and wounded during an air raid in Shunteh, south of Canton, Sept. 16 by a squadron of Japanese airplanes, according to a report from Gen. Wu Teh-chen, chairman of Kwangtung.

### Two Japanese Airplanes Spray Changchow with Machine-Gun Fire

Two Japanese airplanes visited Changchow, between Soochow and Chinkiang, Sept. 18 when they sprayed the city streets with machine-gun fire.

### Seven Japanese Bombers Raid Canton

Seven Japanese bombers raided Canton at Sept. 16, resulting in a 20-minute aerial battle with a squadron of Chinese pursuit planes.

### Japanese Planes Bomb Kwangtung Towns

Divided into two flights, Japanese naval aircraft systematically bombarded the principal towns of Kwangtung Province late Wednesday night, according to a communique issued by the Japanese naval authorities in Hongkong Sept. 16.

### Wreckage of Japanese Airplanes Placed on Exhibit at Nanking

The wreckage of 12 Japanese planes brought down in Chekiang during the last month was transported to Nanking this week by train, where they are being put on exhibit.

### Chinese Planes Bomb Japanese Positions in Peiping

Chinese planes appeared over the suburbs of Peiping and bombed the Japanese positions Sept. 19. This constituted the first real air-combat near Peiping, according to Chinese reports. On their way back to their base, the Chinese planes bombed the Japanese positions at Tatung.

Chinese aircraft was rushed to North China end of last week, Chinese 'planes severely bombed Japanese positions in north Shansi Sept. 16. A Japanese bomber was shot down.

### Japanese Planes Bomb Soochow Railway Station, Kill Refugees

Another case of Japanese wanton destruction of civilian lives occurred as Japanese aircraft bombed the Soochow Station Sept. 20, when a squadron of planes made a sudden appearance over the city. Aiming at the Railway Station, they dropped more than 20 bombs, killing and wounding an undetermined number of Chinese refugees.

### Two Towns Near Swatow Bombed by Japanese Airplanes

Chao-an and Kityang in northeastern corner of Kwangtung near Swatow were subjected to a brief bombardment by two Japanese airplanes Sept. 16.

## Japanese Conduct Intensive Raid Over Nanking —Principal Casualties in Refugee Camp

Operating about 24 hours behind schedule, the Japanese air forces conducted two intensive raids over Nanking September 22, when about 80 bombs were dropped. The principal human losses were in a refugee camp at Hsiakwan, where more than one hundred persons were killed. One bomb fell near the American Embassy, but that did not prevent Ambassador Johnson from returning to the Embassy later in the afternoon. The Central Kuomintang Headquarters and the railway terminals were among the places hit. Chinese planes and anti-aircraft guns met the raiders with heavy fusilades. Both sides claimed that four planes on the other side had been brought down.

### Many Non-Combatants Killed in Air Raid at Canton

Heavy casualties were suffered by civilians as the result of successive raids by Japanese planes over Canton starting at 2 a.m. Sept. 22. One of the main objectives was the railway connection with Hankow, on which munitions are shipped north.

## Reinforcements Sail For Italy's Libya Garrison

The steamship *Liguria*, carrying 231 officers and 2,791 men, sailed for Tripoli Sept. 19 to reinforce the Libyan garrison for Mediterranean defence.

## Japanese to Conclude "Commercial" Treaty With Italy

Persistent rumors are in circulation in Geneva that negotiations started between Japan and Italy some time ago for the conclusion of a commercial treaty are expected to reach results shortly. Japan, it is stated, has proposed that Italy supply large quantities of arms and munitions on credit. In return Japan would agree not to interfere with Italy's activities in Ethiopia and guarantee the Italian interests in China.

# Britain Tightens Up on Japanese Financing—Reaction to Shooting of Ambassador

THE Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* Sept. 14 pointed out the relation that exists between the shooting of the British Ambassador and Japan's trade and finance. It stated that with Japan's decision upon her final attitude toward the injury of Sir Hughe Knatchbull Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, pending the completion of a comprehensive survey by the Imperial Navy of the case, the British financiers in the London market have grown increasingly hesitant in the rediscounting and underwriting of transactions of Japanese trade bills choosing the London market as the principal place of settlements. Under the circumstances, the Japanese trade financing in the London market has grown extremely stringent of late.

Japanese trade bills in Sterling settled in London amount to more than 60 per cent of the Japanese total international accounts aggregating some Y.10,000,000,000. As far as trade activities are concerned, settlements of transactions with European countries, Africa, Near Eastern countries, India, Australia, South-Sea region and New Zealand are all done in Sterling.

The stringency of those Sterling bills in the London market is feared to have the effect of disturbing Japanese overseas trade to a marked extent. The Tokyo Foreign Office attaches a great importance to the new situstion, considering it a sort of economic blockade against Japan. The exchange banks and traders are strongly desirous of having the circumstances amicably settled speedily.

The London *Financial Times* Sept. 17 commented that Japan's war operations in China have seriously weakened her financial structure. The opinion is expressed that Japan's war against China is a race for time. In any event Japan is highly vulnerable on the international front. Complete boycott by the United States and the British Empire would leave Japan able to feed herself, but her supplies of raw material would soon run desperately short, the *Financial Times* points out. Furthermore, there is always the threat of Russian intervention.

### Prices of Foodstuffs in Japan Continue to Rise

Prices of foodstuffs in Japan continue to show a steady rise. By Sept. 15 the index of retail prices in Tokyo had increased by two percent as compared with August.

### Finance Minister Wary on Pronouncement About Increased Taxation

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya stated in Tokyo Sept. 16 that the Government was "not certain" whether or not it would propose an increase in taxes at the next session of the Diet, in December. If a bill providing for such an increase is passed, he added, all care will be taken to avoid placing an "excessive" burden on the nation's taxpayers.

### Chinese Embassy in Tokyo Denies Withdrawal Reports

Officials of the Chinese Embassy Tokyo Sept. 19 denied press reports that the Nanking Government has ordered the withdrawal of Hsu Shih-ying, Ambassador to Toyko.

### General Ugaki Victim of Would-Be Assassins

General Ugaki was seriously wounded when a recent attempted coup d'etat took place by circles close to the Young Japanese Militarists in Tokyo Sept. 16.

### Admiral Godoh to Be Sent as "Good Will" Envoy to Germany

Vice-Admiral Takuo Godoh, Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Cabinet of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, was chosen Sept. 16 to go to Germany as a "goodwill envoy," to explain Japan's stand in the present dispute.

### Japanese Facilitate Evacuation of Americans from Haichow

Instructions to accord protection and all necessary facilities to American evacuees from Haichow, Kiangsu, were issued Sept. 13 by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, to the Japanese authorities in China—following a request by Joseph Clark Grew, American Ambassador to Japan.

### Last Batch of Chinese Residents in Japan Are Repatriated

The last batch of Chinese residents in Japan, now concentrated at Formosa, were repatriated on Sept. 20 inst. on a steamer specially chartered by the Overseas Affairs Commission.

### Prince Saionji Shows Improvement After Illness—Reported to Have Been Poisoned

Prince Kimmochi Saionji, the only living "Genro" and one of the most prominent figures in the history of modern Japan, was reported to have shown marked improvement Sept 19 after falling sick two days previously aboard a train bearing him to his villa in Okitsu. There were persisent rumors that he had been poisoned.

### Prince Chichibu Starts from England on Return Trip to Japan

Prince and Princess Chichibu, who proceeded to England last May to attend the Coronation of King George VI, departed from Southampton Sept. 19 on the s.s. *Empress of Britain* enroute to Japan.

——*Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

### Honolulu Japanese Collect Funds for Army in China

Japanese residents of the Hawaiian Islands up to Sept. 19 had collected Yen 300,000 for comforting Japanese troops fighting in China.

### Mitsui Family Donates One Million Yen to Military Relief

The Mitsui family, regarded as the richest in the nation, Sept. 19 donated Yen 1,000,000 to the military relief fund.

## Japanese Admiral in Shanghai Warns Country of Long Conflict

"The Japanese nation must be prepared for a prolonged conflict with China," warned Rear-Admiral Denshichi Ohkochi, Commander of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, last Sunday night when, a specially prepared record of his speech was broadcast from Nagasaki throughout Japan over a nationwide hook-up.

## Japan Industrial Bank Makes Payments in Advance for Munitions

The Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo* Sept. 14 stated that the Industrial Bank of Japan has been studying measures to enable the speedy accommodation of loans to the Japanese munitions manufacturing industries and the industrialists and traders handling export articles bound for the Chinese market in view of the developing emergency situation centered upon the China Incident.

The principal feature is that certain orders for munitions, such as those for arms, are accompanied with an advance payment of one-third or two-thirds of the total value of the orders.

With the demand for munitions speedily growing, most of the plants, it is stated, are being greatly embarrassed with difficulties involved in the payment of wages and cost of raw materials during the period of manufacturing with resultant decline in the productivity efficiency. Hence, the necessity for advance payments.

## Japan Using Full Force in Campaign in China

Chinese military authorities estimated that the entire Japanese regular standing army has now been sent to China. Reservists are undergoing training for future service. Two-thirds of the Japanese navy are now in China waters, some 100 units off Shanghai and the rest along the coast. The remaining one-third is busy doing liaison work.

## Japan's Trade with China Declines Sharply as Result of War

Japan's trade with China since the outbreak of war has suffered a rapid decline. Exports to China dropped heavily in August as compared with the same period last year, according to the statistics published by the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Exports to North China from Japan last month amounted to Yen 1,564,000 vs. Yen 4,555,000 in Aug. 1936.
do. Central China, Yen 1,581,000 vs. Yen 7,196,000 do.
do. South China Yen 36,000 vs. Yen 405,000 do.

Imports from China to Japan totalled Yen 8,970,000 last month as against Yen 8,880,000, same month last year.

A *Central News* dispatch from Nanking Sept. 19 gave details of how Japan's export trade to China is suffering. For example, in August Japan shipped to China only Yen 31,810,000 worth of goods, as compared with Yen 121,670,000 for the corresponding month last year.

## Japan Trounces China So as to Bring About "Cooperation," Says Kawagoe

Foreign nationals should not be unnecessarily apprehensive concerning the future of their trade and commercial activities in China if Japan succeeds in her present undertaking, the Japanese Ambassador to China, Shigeru Kawagoe, stated last week. "Foreign trade and commerce in China need not be affected unequally or unfairly under the Japanese objective in China," Mr. Kawagoe explained.

The Ambassador was asked whether Japan would be willing to submit the present Sino-Japanese complications to an impartial international commission and abide by its decision. He replied: "It has always been Japan's traditional policy to settle any question in relation to China by consultation between the two countries themselves. I don't think there has been any chapge in his policy." Recalling, however, the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai in 1932 and the agreement reached through co-operation of the interested Powers, I personally think that in order to bring about a happy conclusion of the present hostilities in and around Shanghai, Japan might not necessarily be unwilling to respond to an offer of co-oporation by the same interested Powers."

Mr. Kawagoe added: "As explained on various occasions by Prince Konoye, the Japanese Premier, and Mr. Hirota, the Foreign Minister, the objective meaning of activities undertaken in China by Japan is to bring about a true understanding and most friendly co-operation between the two nations, and this I believe must be the foundation of any lasting peace in the Far East."


## Endow Your Child With Life's Richest Blessing.

It is the duty of every parent to watch carefully the progress of the little one during the critical early years of life when the foundations of future health and happiness are laid.

Most children at some time or other suffer minor irregularities of health and wise parents therefore keep handy Baby's Own Tablets, wherewith quickly to set matters right and prevent any more serious complications.

"Baby's Own" are sweet, harmless little tablets, easy to give as they are readily crushed to powder and being in tablet form accuracy of dosage is assured. They are guaranteed absolutely free from opiates and narcotics, and are just as safe for the babe in arms as for older children. They are the prescription of a medical child-specialist who realized the need of a mild, effective laxative medicine for little children. Constipation, colic diarrhoea, indigestion, worms, are best treated with Baby's Own Tablets. To relieve colds, allay feverishness and as an aid at teething time the tablets are equally beneficial. Sold by all chemists.


# An Outlook on the Sino-Japanese "Undeclared War"

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭水

AFTER one month of the most sanguinary fighting ever witnessed in Sino-Japanese "undeclared wars" during the past six years, the Japanese succeeded in landing their troops in the Lotien-Yuehpu-Yanghang-Paoshan-Woosung area, while the Chinese troops have had to retreat to the first line of defence. But according to current reports, the casualties on the Japanese side are no less than 20,000 dead and wounded. What a high price the Japanese have paid for this "victory"!

### China's "Moral" and "Economic" Victories Over Japan

In addition to these heavy casualties, the economic losses to the Japanese nation and people are far more tremendous. According to information from independent sources, it would require at least Yen 500,000,000 or more a month for Japan to finance her war in China. The deficit of the Japanese budget for this fiscal year is already Yen 50,000,000,000.

Further, a walk around the North-Szechuen Road-Hongkew District, which is generally regarded by the Japanese people as the "Japanese concession" or "Little Tokyo" in Shanghai, should be sufficient to cause any sober-minded Japanese to shed tears when he sees the partial or complete destruction of Japanese property, houses and company buildings, and to conclude that all the Japanese efforts in the past to build up Japanese business in Shanghai and to hold the Chinese market for Japanese products are in vain. In addition, the Japanese in other Chinese cities also have to close down their factories or mills and leave their entire businesses behind when they are ordered to evacuate. Not a cent of revenue can now be returned from their huge investment in China. That is, while the casualties on the battlefield on the Japanese side are already heavy enough, the "economic" casualties on the Japanese side are far more heavy.

In the past, during Sino-Japanese undeclared war, China had to fight with the Japanese on one hand, and the Chinese communists on the other. But today, the Chinese communist leaders have pledged "unwavering support to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Leader of the Nation."

Formerly, the fighting line was short, so the invaders could easily defeat the Chinese defenders. But today, the fighting line extends from the extreme south to extreme north and to the interior. That is, from southern Kwangtung to northern Chahar and to Shansi, but in a protracted war, China has many advantages over the invaders.

Recently, there have been many reports on "defections" of the Chinese troops in the Japanese controlled areas, the simultaneous rise of the Chinese "volunteers" or "bandits," as the Japanese used to call them, in Manchuria and Jehol, and the wholesale murder of Japanese officials by these volunteers. Whether the invaders could subdue these "volunteers" before they could wage a large scale and decisive war with China is a serious problem to the invaders; in fact, it is another decisive factor in the war.

### Japanese Masses Do Not Want War With China

A walk on the street in any Chinese city today will enable one to read many of the "patriotic slogans" on the wall. None of them could be found before the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Affair on July 8. These slogans tell us better than anything else that there is "oneness in hearts" and "firmness in decision" among the Chinese—the government and people—to oppose the Japanese. But let us turn to the Japanese, and ask: "Do the Japanese really want to fight the Chinese?" We can do no better than mention a few instances:

> "Many factory workers in Osaka have been arrested recently on a charge of distributing handbills and pamphlets denouncing the present invasion of China."
>
> "Aside from 2,000 Japanese who have already left for Japan, there are still 1,400 Japanese who prefer to stay on. Headed by Mr. Takagaki, president of the Japanese association in Hongkong, more than 200 Japanese have already voiced their opposition to war with China. It is reported that they are mostly leading Japanese merchants in Hongkong."
>
> "Led by anti-government (Japanese) pacifist groups and servicemen who are opposed to the ruling military clique, a movement is already afoot in Japan to put a stop to all activities which may tend to weaken the international prestige of Japan."

### The Road to Tragedy for Japan!

Lastly, China has many "lines of defence." When the first line of defence is broken, she can retreat to another line of defence. Besides the well-equiped and trained forces, there is another line of defence for China. That is: the *world public opinion*! The many manifestoes issued by the public bodies in the world in denunciation of Japanese aggression in China, the "demonstrations" before the Japanese consulates in New York and other places to protest against the Japanese invasion of North China, the declaration of strikes by the crews in the American and British steamers which carried cargoes of munitions to Japan, etc. should be sufficient to remind the Japanese that there is another line of defence for China which is not breakable by the Japanese aerial bombardments and artillery.

## League Council Refers China's Appeal to Advisory Committee

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, in addressing the Assembly of the League of Nations regarding the Sino-Japanese dispute, Sept. 15 stressed the point that Japan, in the grip of a ruthless war party, has openly resorted to force as an instrument of policy and has let loose gigantic, powerful war machines to seek the domination and conquest of China and the Asiatic mainland.

"The situation in Europe," Dr. Koo declared, "is really not unconnected with the situation in the Far East. It is a natural consequence of the failure to enforce the obligations at the time the Manchurian crisis was before the League."

Dr. Koo, who is China's chief delegate, emphasized that the Japanese aggression is threatening China's territorial integrity and political independence, and requested that wise and effective action be taken in order to safeguard international peace.

The following three points in China's appeal are quoted by *Havas* as having particularly impressed the League delegates:

1.—China has asked the powers to act not only for the sake of China, but also in defence of their own interests.

2.—China has asked only that the Powers give her moral support, particularly against the blockade of the Chinese coasts by Japan, and

3.—China declares that the Occidental Powers cannot act effectively without the support of the United States, which is brought up in that part of Dr. Koo's speech wh ch suggests that the question be sent to the consultative committee created on February 24, 1933 and on which the United States has a seat.

The Council of the League Sept. 17 decided to refer China's appeal to the Advisory Committee of 23 on the Sino-Japanese dispute, appointed by the League Assembly in 1933.

### U.S. Sends Representative to Watch League's Moves Over Far Eastern Action

The United States sent a representative to the League Advisory Committee, which commenced consideration of China's appeal to the League of Nations Sept. 20. The American Minister to Switzerland, Leland Harrison, is representing the United States, which has informed the League that she is unable to say to what extent she will be able to co-operate with the Committee until she is informed in regard to the functions it will be expected to perform.

### Japanese Aggression Seen as Menace to Foreign Interests

Once Japan occupies the whole of China, she will liquidate all foreign interests in this country and finally she will become a menace to countries bordering on the Pacific, the Shanghai *Sin Wen Pao* commented Sept. 17 in discussing Dr. Koo's speech before the League Assembly.

### Japanese Army Spokesman Flays Chinese Appeal to League —Hope for Direct Negotiations

Describing the Chinese appeal to the League of Nations as "merely one of the usual Chinese moves," a Japanese army spokesman in Tokyo Sept. 15 flayed Nanking's statement to Geneva declaring it nothing but a "concoction of falsehoods."

An outspoken warning that the League of Nations should beware of the danger of inviting results contrary to its own expectations was voiced by the spokesman. The Japanese Government, he said, is not concerned with the political proceedings of the League since she is not a member. The spokesman expressed the conviction that Sino-Japanese problems would be settled by direct negotiations between the two Powers.

### Generalissimo Chiang Urges League to Apply Sanctions Against Japan

Application of effective sanctions against Japan by the League of Nations was urged by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in an exclusive statement published by *Le Paris Soir* Sept. 21.

## Litvinoff Slashingly Attacks Aggressor Nations— Dr. H. H. Kung Confers with Commissar

The Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Max m Litvinoff, in an address before the Assembly of the League of Nations Sept. 21, delivered a slashing attack on aggressor nations. He declared that two members of the League had been subjected to invasion in southwest Europe and in Asia. In the Asia case, he asserted, Japan was "without a shadow of justification in attacking China, blockading her coast, pouring hundreds of thousands of troops into her territory and paralyzing the trade of one of the world's greatest commercial centers. We still apparently see only the beginning of these operations," M, Litvinoff said. "We cannot speak without irony of non-intervention in Spain," he continued. "Undeclared war rages on two continents. The League of Nations cannot maintain its existence if it always evades the fulfillment of its obligations. It can give more extensive aid to Spain and China than they have modestly demanded."

The Soviet representative claimed that the League's "passivity" during the Manchurian conflict had as its consequence, several years later, the attack on Abyssinia. The failure of the League to take any steps to help Spain encouraged a new attack on China. He was firmly convinced that a resolute policy pursued by the League in one case of aggression would rid them of all other cases.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, had a long interview with M. Litvinoff, in Geneva Sept. 20. Later the two statesmen lunched together.

Dr. Kung arrived the previous day from Bad Nauheim, noted health resort in Germany.

## Sixth Anniversary of Mukden Incident Observed by Kuomintang Ceremony

The sixth anniversary of the Mukden Incident was observed by the Central Kuomintang with great solemnity during a commemoration meeting held at the Party Headquarters in Nanking Sept. 15.

Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Political Council, presided over the meeting and led the attendants in vowing to resist Japanese aggression to the bitter end. He exhorted his audience to be ready to sacrifice themselves for the existence of the nation, for only those who value their lives more than the life of the nation will become slaves, he said.

### Three-Minute Silence Observed in Shanghai

A three-minute silence was observed by the Chinese populace in Shanghai in commemoration of the Sixth Anniversary of the Mukden Incident. At 12 o'clock sharp when the Party Song was broadcast, all the Chinese pedestrians on Nanking Road and other main thoroughfares halted, following which they vowed with solemnity and seriousness their readiness to sacrifice everything, even their lives, for a prolonged war of resistance against the aggressor.

### Shanghai "Shun Pao" Says the Time Has Come to Settle Accounts with Japan

"September 18 of 1937 is far different from that of the September 18 of the past six years," the Shanghai *Shun Pao* declared in an editorial. "On September 18th this year, the four hundred and fifty million Chinese like one man started their struggle of independence. In North China, in Central China and in South China, our armed soldiers are killing the Japanese. Our people everywhere are doing their bit to suppress the aggressor. In the past six years, our territory has been occupied, our sovereign rights have been infringed, our cultural institutions have been burned, our people have been killed by the Japanese. Now, beginning from today, we shall clear all the bloody accounts with the Japanese."

## Japanese Set Up Puppet Government at Paoshan with Local Elders as the Dummies

The Japanese form of puppet government is being given its first trip-out in this region in the town of Paoshan, where, headed by a physician, the Japanese have set up a "Peace Preservation Commission." With the organization of the Commission, the Japanese military authorities, according to a Japanese spokesman, have begun the distribution of food and medicine among the Chinese.

Five hundred Chinese inhabitants who had remained in the walled city of Paoshan, when the Japanese captured the town Sept. 6, are being given "excellent treatment" by the Japanese Army, the Japanese spokesman said.


## Do You Fear Exposure?

Summer frocks, evening gowns, swimming suits, expose limbs and backs to the general view.

Do you shrink from such exposure because of a skin made unsightly by pimples, blotches, and other blemishes?

To clear the skin and banish such fears the aid of Pinkettes will usually be found all that is required.

These dainty, all-vegetable laxative pills quickly dispel constipation, the poisons resulting from which, being absorbed by the blood, are the most usual cause of skin complaints.

Pinkettes also banish biliousness and sick headaches, check vomiting and diarrhoea, purify the breath, relieve piles; in short, Pinkettes keep you well. Of chemists everywhere.

# Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War at Shanghai

## DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

*(Continued from last week)*

Aug. 21.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai communicated with the Shanghai Municipal Council, requesting that adequate protection be afforded to the local business establishments in order that they may re-open for business. The Council in its reply assured that everything possible would be done to ensure the safety of business undertakings and shops.

Aug. 21.—The Shanghai Municipal Council decided to evacuate the prisoners in the Municipal Gaol in Ward Road starting from tomorrow.

Aug. 21.—A squadron of twenty one Japanese bombers was reported to have been forced down at Chuchow in northern Anhwei owing to shortage of gasolene, according to a telegram from Nanking. Meanwhile, the Japanese claimed that their aircraft succeeded in making 15 direct hits on the Chinese aircraft factory in Hangchow and that two Chinese military barracks in Hsuchow were bombed and several Chinese aircraft destroyed.

Aug. 22.—Japanese troops made several attempts to land Woosung during the night, but their attempts were repulsed, according to Chinese reports.

Aug. 22.—Three Japanese planes again raided Nanking about 8 p.m., but they were driven away by anti-aircraft guns after dropping several bombs.

Aug. 22.—About 500 foreign convicts were evacuated from the Ward Road Gaol by the Shanghai Municipal Council Police and were let loose in the Western District beyond the Settlement boundary. Evacuation of additional Chinese prisoners membering some 6,000 from the Gaol was prevented by the Japanese.

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Aug. 23.—Japanese Army Spokesman announced that Japanese troops succeeded in landing at several places in the Woosung area last night and this morning under cover of heavy bombardment from Japanese warships and aerial bombing by planes. The Japanese military reinforcements estimated over 50,000 are under the command of General Iwane Matsui, a member of the Japanese Supreme War Council and a former commander of the Formosan Army.

Aug. 23.—Another appalling tragedy befell the Settlement. At about 1 p.m., two unidentified aerial bombs fell into the Central District, one passing through the roof and three concrete floors of the U. S. Naval godown on Szechwan Road and crashed, unexploded, into the basement. The other struck the 7-story building of the Sincere Company on Nanking Road and exploded with terrific force, wrecking a large part of the fronts of both the Sincere's and Wing On's buildings and falling into Nanking Road caused over 600 casualties. Investigations carried out later failed to establish whether the Chinese or the Japanese were responsible for the two bombs, but the Japanese spokesman admitted that several Japanese aircraft were up in the air at the time when the two projectiles fell. The Chinese authorities declared in a statement that there were Chiness no planes flying over the Settlement at that time and that the yellow color marks on the unexploded bomb at the U.S. Naval godown which were characteristic of Japanese missiles indicated that the two bombs came from a Japanese aircraft. Later it was reported the bomb was of Czecho-Slovakian manufacture.

Aug. 23.—All foreign banks resumed business as usual. The Shanghai Waterworks issued an announcement, assuring the public that there was no fear of the water supply being discontinued.

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Aug. 24.—More Japanese troops succeeded in landing at Woosung. Vanguards of the landed force were reported to have reached as far as Lotien, important village west of Woosung, leading to the strategic highway town of Kating.
General Iwane Matsui, Commander of the Japanese military forces, praised the courage of the Chinese troops which resisted the Japanese landing.

Aug. 24.—Japanese planes again bombed Taitsang, Kating, Quinsan, Ningpo (Chekiang) and Anking (capital of Anhwei). What damages were done was un known.
Chinese bombers also carried a raid on the Japanese warships in Woosung in the night.

Aug. 24.—The Christian Hospital at Nantungchow, an American missionary institution, was badly damaged by Japanese planes on August 17, resulting in large casualties among the patients and the hospital Chinese staff members, but the American staff escaping serious injury, according to a report recevied at Shanghai today.

Aug. 24.—More that 16,000 foreign residents in Shanghai have been evacuated since the beginning of hostilities on August 13.

Aug. 24.—Chen Tu-hsiu, well-known Chinese Communist leader, who had been a prisoner in Nanking for some years, was released today.

Aug. 24.—As a result of the discovery of a time-fuse cap in the neighborhood of Chekiang and Nanking Roads, it was alleged that the aerial bomb which caused appalling loss of lives on Aug. 23 when it exploded at the Sincere Company's corner, was of Japanese origin, as it was claimed that the fuse-cap bore a Japanese character. Meanwhile, neutral foreign observers in a foreign warship in the Whangpoo River confirmed that a Japanese plane was seen flying over the Settlement at high altitude shortly before the explosion.

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Aug. 25.—It was officially announced by the Chinese Embassy in London that the Chinese Government was prepared to accept, in principle, the British proposal for the neutralization of Shanghai Foreign Settlement, if such proposal was also accepted by Japan.

Aug. 25.—Japanese military claimed that more Japanese troops landed in the Woosung area. Large fires were caused by Japanese air-bombing in Kaochangmiao, Nantao (South of the Chinese City in Shanghai).

Aug. 25.—Some 700 French colonial troops, the first contingent of the French reinforcements, arrived at Shanghai from Indo-China on board the **Sphinx**.

Aug. 25.—The Commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, Vice-Admiral Hasegawa, issued an order declaring a blockade of Chinese shipping along the China coasts extending from Shankaikwan to Swatow in Kwangtung.

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Aug. 26.—At about 2.30 p.m., while en route to Shanghai from Nanking in a motor car, the British Ambassador to China, Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, was air-bombed and machine-gunned by a Japanese plane near Wusih, as a result of which the Ambassador received a serious spinal wound. He was rushed to Shanghai and taken to the Country Hospital for treatment. The car at the time when it was machine-gunned was flying the British flag, the Union Jack, on its roof.
News of the attack and wounding of the British Ambassador by a Japanese plane shocked Chinese official circles in Nanking and Shanghai and caused a great sensation abroad. Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui and Mayor O. K. Yui of Shanghai, upon learning of the tragedy, conveyed the Chinese Government's sympathy to Sir Hughe, while the Japanese military and diplomatic officials also hastened to apologize for the incident.

Aug. 26.—Japanese Vice-Admiral Hasegawa announced in a proclamation that Hongkew and Yangtszepoo Areas were closed to both foreigners and Chinese.

Aug. 26.—Heavy fighting continued in the Woosung-Liuho sector. According to Chinese reports, the Japanese suffered 1,500 casualties during their landing operations in the Woosung-Changhuapang sector, where only 5,000 out of 30,000 Japanese troops had landed.

Aug. 26.—It was reported in Shanghai that General Chiang Kai-shek's villa in his native city, Fenghua, was bombed by Japanese planes, the extent of the damages done being unknown.

Aug. 26.—The Chinese gunboat **Chiao Jih** was reported to have been sunk by the Japanese off Woosung.

Aug. 26.—The National Government in a mandate announced the flotation of $500,000,000 Liberty Bonds, to be issued at par on September 1. The Bonds are to bear interest at 4 per cent. and to be redeemed within 30 years.

Aug. 26.—Japanese bombers again raided Nanking in the night, causing several fires in the Capital.

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*(To be Continued next week)*

# Men and Events

The U. S. destroyer *Stewart* proceeded to the mouth of the Yung River to assist in evacuation of 120 American nationals leaving Ningpo Sept. 22 on the *S.S Hsim Peking.*

Arrangements for the removal of rice from the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo wharf areas were completed this week between the Japanese authorities and the Shanghai Municipal Council.

It is reported here that Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, will return to China in the early part of October. He is at present in Geneva.

The Chinese Postal Savings and Remittance Bank has established a temporary joint savings bank office, in the Rue Massenet sub-office for the sub-offices in Chapei, Hongkew and Nantao.

Dr. Hu Shih, the well-known philosopher and Dean of the College of Arts of the National Peking University, arrived in Hongkong, Sept. 16 and later boarded on the *China Clipper* for the United States.

Most of the "unruly" Chinese troops defeated in the Shanghai-Woosung Military Highway area on Sept. 13, a Japanese spokesman asserted, are now gathered along the Settlement border, "clamoring for the payment of wages in arrears." "Suitable steps," he indicated, might be taken against these men.

About 10,000 men and women have were taken off the local unemployed list end of last week following resumption of work at seven Chinese cotton mills in the Pootoo Road district. The B itish-owned Kung Yih Cotton Mill at 150 Robinson Road has also been reopened.

Future movements of U. S. naval transports are scheduled as follows: Sept. 20 the U.S.S. *Canopus* sails direct to Manila; Sept. 24 the U.S.S. *Gold Star* sails for Manila via Shanghai and Hongkong. The facilities will be used principally to evacuate dependents of American naval officers and men.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who motored to Shanghai from Nanking Sept. 18, returned to the Capital late the same night, escorted by her distinguished brother T. V. Soong. Madame Chiang is scheduled to leave for the United States in the near future with a view to explaining China's position in the present struggle against Japan.

Monsignor Mario Zanin, Apostolic delegate to China, who recently - arrived in Sian from Lanchow to pray for the victory of China over Japan, on Sept. 26, with Catholic workers in Shensi, made separate calls on Gen. Chiang Ting-wan, Vice-Director of the Coneralissimo's Provisional Headquarters in Sian, and Gen. Sung wei-ju, Shensi Chairman.

The International Relief Committee of Shanghai is making an appeal for funds to assist war refugees. Contributions of food, warm clothing and medicines are also solicited. They can be sent to Father Jacquinot, Aurora University Camp, Avenue Dubail, Brigadier Morris, Salvation Army Camp, Route Sieyes (near Route Dufour), and the Y.M.C.A. Camp at Luzon Road.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Herman Liu, wife of the president of the University of Shanghai, an earnest appeal was issued this week by the Joint Committee of the Chinese Women's Organizations in Shanghai to the women of the world urging them to take the lead to stop the collapse of international ethics caused by Japan's continued aggression in China.

The Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange (emporium of the Shanghai's big-time market operators), has been converted into a rice kitchen to feed the city's war refugees. Sponsoned by the Shanghai Civic Association and other local charity organizations, the kitchen is located on the ground floor of the exchange building on Avenue Edward VII and in the alleyway adjacent to the structure.

Advertisements published by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Nissin Kisen Kaisha, prominent Japanese shipping lines, give details of losses of property and cargo at Pootung. The N.K.K. said godowns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 had been destroyed by fire and the contents were apparently a total loss. The N.Y.K. reported "A" shed and No. 2 godown had been entirely destroyed. Other sheds and godowns had also suffered serious damage by fire, shells and bombs.

## Head of Russian Emigrant Committee Requests Warm Clothing for Refugees

V. E. Metzler, head of the Russian Emigrant Committee in Shanghai, makes an appeal for warm clothing for the 3,000 Russian refugees here. Appreciation is expressed by the local Russian community of the fact that the Chinese charity organizations are assisting in helping the Russians, despite the huge calls upon them to care for their own people.

## Harold D. Lasswell Says "Garrison States" Undermine Prestige of Civil Institutions

If the present series of crises in international affairs is permitted to continue the result may well be the strengthening of military authorities over states, and the loss of this authority by the civilian elements, declared Dr. Harold D. Lasswell, Professor of Political Science at Chicago University, speaking before the Shanghai Rotary Club on Sept. 16 with respect to the present Sino-Japanese crisis.

"Garrison states (in which the military forces exercise the supreme authority) in Asia would compromise the security and undermine the prestige of civilian institutions everywhere in the world," Dr. Lasswell declared. "Business states like Great Britain, the United States, and France would suffer a new peril; party supremacy in states like Germany and Italy would endure another blow."

When interviewed by *The China Weekly Review*, Dr. Lasswell declared that in order to avoid the danger of the predominance of garrison states the leading civilian states must exercise all the peaceful pressure possible in an effort to avert the crises.

## British Ask Japanese to Uphold Integrity of Shanghai Settlement

*Central News* reports that the following points were discussed when R. G. Howe, British Charge d'Affaires, interviewed Mr. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador at Nanking, Sept. 12:

1.—That the integrity of administrative power of the International Settlement of Shanghai be upheld.

2.—That the Japanese take no action which may tend to hamper British commercial interests in South China.

3.—That British shipping along the China coast be not affected by Japanese blockade.

4.—That the Japanese render assurances not to occupy any strategic islets around Hongkong.

## Japan Declines Responsibility for War Losses at Shanghai

*Domei* Sept. 10 stated that the Japanese Government has verbally replied to the Notes addressed to Japan by Great Britain, the United States and other Powers regarding damages for losses suffered as a result of the hostilities. The Japanese Government holds that it is not liable in principle, for such losses, inasmuch as the hostilities were commenced by Chinese attacks on Japanese.

## China Will Meet Payments on Crisp Loan Sept. 30

Funds were received in London last week for the payment of interest and amortization, due on Sept. 30, under the plan for payment of arrears on the 5% Gold Loan of 1912, usually known as the Crisp Loan.


## *Fainted Six Times In One Day.*

Anyone who has experienced the sensation of fainting will feel pity for a girl who was so weak that she fainted many times a day. Such was the unfortunate plight of Miss Harriet King, of 20 Victoria Street, Eccles, England, whose father tells how she recovered health and strength with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"My daughter, who is in her seventeenth year, grew so pale and thin it was pitiful to see her," states Mr. King. "She could not eat and fell away to a shadow. She had six or seven fainting bouts a day, and at last became too weak to walk."

"After we had tried many remedies we were recommended to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"Soon after commencing the pills, the colour began to return to Harriet's cheeks. Then her appetite picked up and she slept well. Before long she was able to walk without help, and now can run up and downstairs and never seems tired."

The reason for the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in such cases is that they create fresh supplies of rich, red blood which are the first essential to health. Anaemia (blood impoverishment) is the cause of many health irregularities—nerve trouble, digestive disorders, recurring headaches, rheumatism, pains in the back, loss of weight and strength, dizziness, palpitation.

Build up your blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and ailments due to poor blood will soon disappear. As an aid to recovery after malaria, fevers and other weakening illnesses, and for the aches and pains special to women, this world renowned tonic is unsurpassed. Begin your own cure to-day. Chemists everywhere sell Dr. Wiliams' Pink Pills.

## TOKYO PRESS FILLED WITH SPECULATION ON THE DURATION OF THE CRISIS AND COMMUNIST SCARES

(*Continued from page 54*)

and amunition was at the bottom of the pact, because this is the most urgent matter of the moment for the Nanking Government. This produced a favorable response in Russia, also because the Soviet munitions industry has made such rapid strides under the Five Year Plan that a new market had to be found for surplus materials now being turned out in large quantities. Although Soviet arms plants are operated on non-capitalistic lines, the Soviet authorities are not unaware of the opportunities for large profits in selling materials to China. While it is common talk in Europe that Spain traded her oranges for tanks and airplanes, it is not likely that China will be in a position to pay such high prices as the Spanish for their arms and ammunition.

The *Asahi* on September 5 published a dispatch from its correspondent in Shanghai alleging that there is evidence of a continuous drift toward the left "influenced by the international situation following the Chinese incident and the anti-Japanese and save-the-country campaigns of the People's Front factions under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party.

On September 8 the *Asahi* published an editorial containing a statement by M. Latour, which appeared in the French journal, *La Liberte*, which alleged that Joseph Stalin, Secretary General of the Communist Party, had ordered Mashal Bluecher, commander of the Soviet Far Eastern Army, to hold himself in readiness for hostilities with Japan at a moment's notice. In the meantime Russia is to give every military aid to China short of actual participation in the struggle, and the moment that Japan is exhausted, following a long period of hostilities with China, the Soviets will then open war on Japan. Another Paris dispatch from the *Midi* said that the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was a direct result of Bluecher's success in persuading Stalin to agree to the step. According to Bluecher, Soviet armament has been completed, and its strength is now beyond comparison with anything in the past. Preparations in Outer-Mongolia under Soviet control have also been completed. Therefore, the Far Eastern Army Commander allegedly had recommended to Stalin that the Soviets should not stand idly watching the Chinese struggle, but should give substantial and open aid to China. It was claimed by the Paris paper that Moscow has gradually come to regard Soviet intervention in the Sino-Japanese conflict as inevitable.

The *Asahi* correspondent in Paris also sent a dispatch stating that rumors were in circulation in Europe that the Soviet authorities were holding military maneuvers and that General Bluecher was reported to have gone to Outer-Mongolia, where he allegedly saw a representative of Nanking at Ulan Bator (Urga).

On September 9 the Japanese newspaper *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo* published an amusing report about an exchange of propaganda between the opposing sides at Shanghai. The Japanese claimed that a Chinese plane dropped "Communist" leaflets over the Japanese lines which were written in Japanese script with the difficult characters accompanied by "Kana." The pamphlets were entitled, "What are you fighting for?" and were, in the opinion of the Japanese correspondent, designed for the purpose of destroying the morale of the Japanese troops. In retaliation the Japanese claimed they scattered an illustrated handbill over the Chinese lines, showing the good treatment which wounded Chinese soldiers received on the Japanese side. The leaflet contained an illustration of a wounded Chinese soldier being attended by a Japanese Army surgeon and a pretty Japanese nurse. According to the Japanese statement, the following day "large numbers of Chinese soldiers surrendered to the Japanese side." However, the Asahi told a somewhat different story about the propaganda leaflets scattered over the Chinese lines. They bitterly attacked Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and declared that the object of the Japanese military expedition was to eradicate communism from Asia. The circular urged the Chinese troops to lay down their arms and cooperate with the Japanese for "unless you do, we will immediately bomb you thoroughly and annihilate you." The Shanghai *Evening Post* quoted a Chinese officer as stating that the Japanese circulars were collected, torn into pieces and "thrown into the open latrines."

## New Books of Interest in the Far East

### Propaganda for Revolution in the Form of a Novel

*The Ocean Men, by Paul Myron Linebarger. Mid-Nation Editions, Washington, D. C.* $1.00.

This is a five-act play, originally intended for production in Shanghai in the Chinese Theatre, as propaganda for Dr. Sun's revolutionary movement. It was written and rewritten several times between 1917 and 1922, and put aside until now. The author was closely connected with the leader of the Chinese revolution, and is legal adviser to the Nationalist Government of China.

The play itself is set at 1466, but "the spirit of Sun Yat-sen rests over the drama." It is based on the premise that tolerance, nobility of political purpose, and steadfastness in Chinese moral and cultural aims should not be hampered by "the unequal treaties, which, obtained by the West and Japan through coercion, are holding the whole world backward, in its free economic advancement." M. V.

### Russel Sage Foundation's Social Work Year Book

*Social Work Year Book 1937, Russell Sage Foundation, New York.* $4.00.

This is the fourth issue of the Social Work Year Book, which is issued biennially by the Russell Sage Foundation. Actually, it is more of a concise encyclopedia of the current status of all organized activities in social work and related fields in the United States than merely a reporting of recent events.

The chief values to anyone in China is to use the Year Book as a guide to social work in America, as an inspiration to planned, organized effort in China, and as a basis for intelligent elimination of mistakes in the development of social work activities in China. After more than 500 pages of topical articles, there is a directory of agencies, public and private, national and state, giving names of officers, and, in the case of private agencies, giving succinct statements of purpose and activities. M. V.

## America and the Asiatic War

(*Chicago Tribune Aug. 3*)

China and Japan are at war for all practical purposes. Territory has been invaded. Ports have been seized. Battles have been fought. Cities have been bombed. But the ambassadors have not been sent home and if the analogy of the Ethiopian conquest holds, the declaration of war may be indefinitly postponed.

The fact of the war in Asia may be cited as another evidence of the futility of the neutrality legislation which congress has recently enacted. This country is forbidden to supply arms, ammunition and implements of war to belligerents. It lies within the discretion of the President to say when a war is in being. Obviously no President could have proclaimed the existence of a war between Japan and China a year ago and yet it was at that time that Japan was making preparations for it and we were helping her.

Our neutrality legislation was expected, among other things, to warn powers contemplating war that they could not expect supplies from us. Japan has shown that the warning is of limited effect. She could get all the scrap metal and, indeed, all the military supplies she may have required during the period of preparation. It may be assumed that if her plans are not too seriously disarranged by Chinese resistance she will not lack for war materials even if our neutrality is now promptly declared.

The war in China illustrates another and perhaps more serious error in the thinking of the sentimentalists who wrote the neutrality law. Japan has been buying essential war supplies here for many months. China has not, at least to the same extent. Now, if war is declared by the belligerents or if a state of war is declared to exist by the President, both China and Japan will be denied access to our markets. The law is made to order, as critics pointed out when it was under consideration, to promote the cause of the more bellicose nation.

Our neutrality law has not prevented any wars and is not likely to. It has served merely to tie the hands of our government without in any way lessening the danger of our own subsequent involvement in the hostilities. The existence of a war anywhere in the world calls for careful diplomacy on our part, calculated to protect our interests while not involving us in the conflict. Arbitrary restrictions on our freedom of diplomatic action at such a time may do more harm than good.

It is to be hoped that the arbitrary provisions of the law will not force us into action which we shall subsequently regret. Certainly a real neutrality as distinguished from the formal neutrality imposed by law is in our interest. If we lose trade as a result of the war the loss will still be far less than the cost of participation in the conflict. If we should intervene and find ourselves on the winning side the chances are overwhelming that nothing we gained from the terms of peace would begin to compensate for the cost of waging the war. We might find ourselves on the losing side.

The risk is great and the stake is relatively small. In the circumstances we ought to keep out and stay out.

## CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1611.

The public is hereby notified that, in accordance with Government instructions, the following procedure will be enforced provisionally from the 1st October 1937:—

Native goods moved in China, irrespective of the place of shipment or destination, whether transported by junk, railway, highway, steamer or aeroplane, which are loaded or discharged at, or which pass through, places where there is a Custom House or a Maritime Customs Station, will be charged Interport Duty unless such duty has already been paid to the Customs elsewhere or unless the goods have paid Consolidated Tax, Minerals Tax or Tobacco and Wine Tax, in which case Interport Duty will not be levied. If the goods are later exported abroad, the difference between Interport Duty and Export Duty will be collected or refunded in accordance with existing practice.

The public is further notified that from 1st October 1937 a Revised Interport Tariff will be introduced.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.
L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 21st September 1937.

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## In the United States Court for China

| | |
|---|---|
| In re.<br>LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT<br>of<br>PERCIVAL McCENEY WERLICH<br>Deceased | Cause No. 4243<br>Special Proceedings<br>No. 2122<br>NOTICE |

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PERCIVAL McCENEY WERLICH, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 26, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

J. E. BADLEY, ADMINISTRATOR,
c/o Hansons, 39 Peking Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
Dated September 17th, 1937.

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